Skill builder

Pre-listening

Revise the vocabulary for each of the activities in the table below—introduce **bertamasya** for *picnicking*.

- What other vocabulary might you hear that tells you what someone does on their holiday? *Possibilities include **resto**, **warung** or **kaki lima** (eating); **mal** and **berbelanja** (shopping); **membaca** or **menonton** (reading and watching movies) etc.*

Introduce **tinggal di** (*stay at*) and **tinggal dengan** (*stay with*).

- Which activity would these phrases relate to? *Visiting*

Listening

Give students a copy of the table below (without the ticked boxes).

	Emma	Lia	Deni	Ketut
Eating	✔		✔	
Picnicking		✔		
Shopping	✔	✔		
Swimming	✔			
Surfing				✔
Visiting		✔	✔	

While listening to the **Bacalah!**, students use the table to record which activities each person likes to do on holidays. If students need more vocabulary support, they can write the activities in Indonesian instead of English.

Pre-reading

Before reading the **Bacalah!** text, students could do activity 1 in the Activity Book as a prediction exercise. Using the information gained from listening, they predict which quote will go with which person. You could also play the audio track again while students are looking at activity 1 to help them gather more clues.

Students then read the text to check their table and their predictions in activity 1.

Cari jawabannya! answers

1 **saya paling suka**; **liburan favorit saya**; **saya suka**; **saya mau**

2 **tinggal dengan** = *stay with*; **tinggal di** = *stay at*

Saling Silang resources

🎧 **CD 1: track 14 (SB)**

AB **p. 18: activity 1**

Bermacam-macam liburan
What type of holiday do I like?

Bacalah! 🎧

Liburan favorit kami

Who do you agree with: Emma, Lia, Deni or Ketut? What do their holiday choices tell you about their personalities?

Emma
Saya paling suka liburan santai karena saya suka bersantai. Saya hanya mau tinggal di resor mewah. Saya mau berenang di kolam renang besar yang indah, berbelanja di mal dan makan di restoran internasional.
👍 Suka

Lia
Liburan favorit saya liburan keluarga. Saya suka tinggal dengan bibi dan paman atau kakek dan nenek saya. Kami suka berbelanja. Kami juga suka ke tempat unik yang menarik dan bertamasya di taman indah.
👍 Suka

Deni
Saya paling suka liburan budaya. Saya mau mengunjungi tempat bersejarah dan coba masakan tradisional yang eksotik. Saya suka tinggal di homestay.
👍 Suka

Ketut
Liburan favorit saya liburan adrenalin karena saya suka aktivitas seru. Saya mau bermain banana boat. Saya suka berselancar di pantai populer yang indah. Saya mau tinggal di hotel di tempat ramai.
👍 Suka

liburan	holiday
bersantai	to relax
hanya	only
mewah	luxurious
bertamasya	to picnic
taman	park
budaya	culture; cultural
tempat bersejarah	historic place
ramai	busy; lively

Cari jawabannya!

1 How many expressions can you find that refer to holiday preferences?

2 In *Saling Silang 1* you learned that **tinggal** means *to live*. Can you work out what **tinggal** means here?

Refleksi

1 Of the four teenagers, who would you prefer to go on holidays with? Why?

2 Are you surprised by the type of holidays the Indonesian teenagers like?

20 dua puluh

Learning how to learn

Discovering language rules

Students read the text and list all the words and phrases that tell them what activities each person likes. Remind students that a verb is an action word and have them highlight the verbs in the phrases they have listed.

- What do most of these verbs start with? *ber–*
- Ask students if they see a link between **berenang** and **kolam renang**. *renang means swimming in swimming pool; berenang means to swim*
- Ask students if they can see a link between **santai** and **bersantai**. *santai means relaxed; bersantai means to relax*
- In their own words, students record the grammar and spelling rules they have discovered from this investigation. For example: *Ber– can be added to the front of a word (prefix) to make a verb. If **ber–** is added to a word that starts with r, only **be–** is added.*

Pojok bahasa

1. Kata sifat

What has been added to each of the sentences on the right?

Saya mau tinggal di resor.	Saya mau tinggal di resor **mewah**.
Kami suka bertamasya di taman.	Kami suka bertamasya di taman **indah**.
Saya mau makan di restoran.	Saya mau makan di restoran **internasional**.
Saya suka berselancar di pantai.	Saya suka berselancar di pantai **populer**.

The sentences on the right all contain *adjectives*.

Adjectives are describing words. They describe nouns—things, feelings, experiences and people. They help us visualise what is being said.

Cobalah!

Make the following sentences more specific or interesting by adding a suitable adjective.

Saya suka berselancar di pantai.   Saya suka berselancar di pantai **populer**.

1   Saya mau menonton film.
2   Saya suka liburan.
3   Keluarga kami paling suka tinggal di resor.
4   Saya suka berbelanja di mal.

Brainstorm the adjectives you know.

2. Yang

What do you think is the function of **yang** in these sentences?

Saya suka berselancar di pantai populer **yang** indah.

Kami juga suka ke tempat unik **yang** menarik.

*How easy is it to understand the sentences if **yang** is removed?*

🌀 **Yang** means *which is* or *which are*. In these examples, **yang** is used to separate two adjectives.
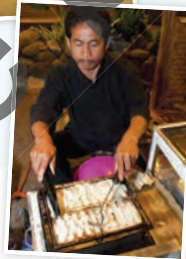
Cobalah!

Expand these sentences using **yang** and adding a second adjective from the box.

| besar   indah   menarik   unik   mewah   enak   seru |

Saya mau coba makanan lokal.   Saya mau coba makanan lokal **yang enak**.

1   Kami suka tinggal di hotel bersejarah.
2   Saya mau berbelanja di plaza modern.
3   Saya suka coba aktivitas baru.
4   Kami suka liburan adrenalin.

Lafal 🎧

y

Listen to these words and say them aloud.

ya   **y**ang   a**y**o   buda**y**a   sa**y**a

Now try this tongue twister:
Yayuk, ayo makan sayur-sayuran yang banyak supaya sehat seperti saya!
(Yayuk, come and eat lots of vegetables so that you'll be healthy like me!)

Skill builder

Team writing

After introducing the **kata sifat** sentence structure and vocabulary, consolidate this language by playing a team writing game. You will need a clear space in front of the whiteboard.

1   Divide the class into two or three teams and instruct the teams to stand an agreed distance away from the board and from each other. Students nominate a writer for each team.

2   Say the English translation of a sentence using the sentence structure and vocabulary from the Student Book, e.g. 'I like to eat at a beautiful beach'; 'I like holidays at luxurious resorts'.

3   Teams can consult on the correct translation, but as soon as their writer leaves the team space, the rest of the team must be silent or forfeit the turn.

4   Writers race to be the first to write the sentence correctly in Indonesian.

5   Whiteboard markers are passed on to different students and the process is repeated.

Expressing opinions

Revise phrases with '**suka**' for expressing opinions, e.g. **suka**, **kurang suka**, **tidak suka**, **paling suka**, **lebih suka … (daripada …)**

Also revise the connectors **dan**, **karena**, **tetapi** and **juga**.

Have students construct expanded sentences in pairs using vocabulary from this and earlier chapters. One student writes a simple statement such as:

• **Saya suka berselancar …**

and gives it to their partner to extend with:
• a connector
• a **suka** expression
• a noun phrase with an adjective.

For example:

… tetapi saya kurang suka berselancar di pantai populer.

Once they have written at least five sentences, ask students to extend them further with **yang**. For example:

• **Saya suka berselancar tetapi saya kurang suka berselancar di pantai populer yang ramai.**

Language tips

Yang

• Ask students to use the grammar rule for *noun + adjective* word order and the vocabulary they know to express the phrases for *small room* and *old person*.
  kamar kecil; orang tua

• Ask students if they know any other meanings for those phrases.
  kamar kecil = *toilet*; **orang tua** = *parent(s)*

Explain that in some phrases, **yang** must be used to avoid confusion. For example:

   kamar yang kecil = *a room that is small*
   (*a small room*)
   orang yang tua = *a person who is old*
   (*an old person*)

Saling Silang resources

🎧 **CD 1: track 15 (SB), CD: track 19 (AB)**

📖 **pp. 18, 19: activities 2, 3 and 4**